medium in Westero Pennsylvania. Try it.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Though it May be Hard to Retain for Many More Years.

CONCLUSIONS EXPLAINED

By the Seeming Limits of the Fields, the Loss in Pipage,

THE DIMINUTION OF PRESSURE

And the Sure but Gradual Exhaustien of Nature's Storehouse.

PUEL IN ITS STEAD TO LAST FOREVER

The summary and conclusions appended, as to the possible exhaustion of natural gas are both interesting and important. Each assertion is secompanied by a statement of the character of evidence on which it is based. There is, beyond this evidence, however, the gratifying fact that a less easily exhaustible fuel lies in abundance at Pittsburg's very doors, and that the gas, even if the bulk of it goes within four years, will still stay long enough to admit of another gas fuel being nicely and cheaply installed in its place. Economy, as is shown, will tend to lengthen the natural gas period.

In arriving at a conclusion as to how long Pittsburg may reasonably expect to have natural gas in sufficient quantities for all purposes, at a price not exceeding coal, it is

to keep posted in regard to the different fields and their production, said to me that this would be the last year for natural gas at less than coal rates in Pittsburg.

"I mean by that," he continued, "that within a year natural gas will be to some extent a luxury. It will not be exhausted within that time, or for long afterward; but

HOW TO PROVE IT.

"One way to prove this is by asking the not looking for any more new territory now. We have secured some leases in Greene county; but that field, when developed, will not change the general result, in my opin-

Quite different was the statement of a prominent official of the Philadelphia Company. In answer to the question, "Does there seem to be any new field toward which to look after the present producing ones are

gas in great quantities. Every other new well discovered is larger than the the same with the same rock pressure, and last one, and nobody can say where the the decrease in flow is not in direct ratio thing will stop. Then the new fields in with the decrease in rock pressure. Greene county and West Virginia also look | beyond question that more gas can be obas if they would continue for an indefinite time. Within a radius of 50 miles of this

city there are

of as good gas territory as were ever developed. This is especially true of West Virginia and Greene county. There is no earthly necessity to go after high pressure; it is too hard to control. The Philadelphia Company means to use low pressure lines. To that end we are building large pipe

"Thirty or 40 100-pound wells will produce more gas with less waste than 10 500pound wells."

In a subsequent conversation this same gentleman said that the Philadelphia Company was not securing any more territory; instead of securing any more tand, the company is throwing up leases on many thousands of acres which it did control.

Mr. S. F. Jones, President of the Bellevernon Company, said he felt confident that the Bellevernon field could not furnish any considerable supply to Pittsburg for a longer time than two or three years, at most, although the supply for manufactories, near the wells in the district, would probably last for ten years, if not longer. He based this opinion on the fact that

THE FIELD SEEMS LIMITED. and that there is no uniformity in the pres sure of the wells, some having a high pressure and others being of low pressure.

It will be remembered that in the second article of this series I quoted a wellinformed gentleman at Canonsburg. He said: "It is my belief that we will have plenty of gas for years to come at this place. There are thousands of acres that will give gas yet; but I fear that it will not be under sufficiently strong pressure to pipe it to Pittsburg. I think we can send gas to Pittsburg for three or four years yet, but I am afraid it will not be much longer."

This same gentleman was of the opinion that shut-in wells would gradually accumulate gas again, but would never regain the

lost high rock pressure. A GREENSBURG OPINION.

Mr. Kuhn, Superintendent of the Youghiogheny Natural Gas Company, at Greensburg, said that the gradual failing of the rock pressure indicated that it would be only a few years at the utmost, when the pressure would become so low as to render piping of gas for long distances im-

Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, who has prepared several papers upon natural gas for the United States Geological Survey, and has given the subject of sources of supply, the can get in their houses instead of as much careful strate as they need. Then the methods of comamount and duration, much careful study, says it is simply folly to pretend that the gus is illimitable or that it will last forever. At the present rate of production he estimates that the districts in the Pittsburg field will need to fall back on coal in three to four years more. Through the practice of economies it may last a few years longer. Prof. Orton, State Geologist of Ohio, says that high pressure wells come from reservoirs, and rapidly exhaust large sections of

NO WAY TO REPLACE IT. Prof. I. C. White, who has been quoted before in these articles, says that the gas

that is burned is not replaced in the reservoirs from which it is drawn. But suppose it to be granted that the

weight of the testimony inclines to show will lead to these changes being adopted by that the gas fields from which Pittsburg draws its supply will gradually fail, the next question is: With what rapidity? Any diminution of supply was not noticeable for some four or five years after the reservoirs were first tapped. Confidence in the lasting qualities of the fields was largely established because one or two wells had been pouring out gas for a long period with no apparent diminution in rock pres-

but that many wells in the same territory would be of correspondingly short life as each new outlet was made in the reservoir. The first great Murrysville well might still be producing gas in the enormous quantities that it did when first drilled, if other wells, and many of them, had not been put down in the same gas sand. When gas was struck in it no one thought of measuring the rock pressure and flow. Indeed, there was no method then known of doing either. Since then two or three methods have been put into use for such purposes; the anemometer for wells yielding not over 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day, and a modification of Pilot's tubes for larger wells. The rock pressure is obtained by shutting in a well until it reaches the normal pressure. As carrying principle of the gas. The flow pressure is obtained by measuring the gas as it leaves the well, and indicates how fast it

AS IT ONCE WAS.

Before the Murrysville field was filled with holes all the wells had a normal rock pressure of about 500 pounds, and the flow pressure indicated a daily production of about 15,000,000 cubic feet for each well. That would give for the \$8 wells in that field on November 1, 1886, 870,000,000 cubic feet per day, or about \$317,550,000,000 cubic feet per year.
Instead of 58 wells in the Murrysville

district, there are now about 260, the Phila-delphia Company alone having about 150 wells in the old and new Murrysville fields. not proper to accept simply the opinion of one person, nor the mere guesses of several.

One gentleman, an official of one of the largest companies, whose duties require him gas used in Pittsburg, estimated its production at 60,000,000,000 cubic feet, and yet it then owned 48 of the 58 wells in the Murrysville field and ten wells at Threntum cubic feet per day for each well in the Mur-rysville field could not have been correct at that time, or else there was an enormous

waste in some way.

A Philadelphia Company official, in an within that time, or for long afterward; but there will not be enough for all manufacturing purposes. There are no more good fields obtainable, and the old fields are being exhausted.

A Philadelphia Company official, in an interview in THE DISPATCH on last Thursday, estimated that they were now furnishing 450,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day from the Murrys-ville, Grapeville and Washington fields, that would amount to 164,250,000,000 feet. per year, now, as against 60,000,000,000 feet in 1886, or nearly three times the amount of 1886, which has to be secured from 171 wells farmers, and see what they say. We are in the Murrysville field; nearly four times as many as there were in 1886, with the number of wells in the Washington county

GRADUAL, YET MARKED.

These figures themselves would prove gradual, yet marked diminution of supply. It a well at 500 pounds rock pressure yields 15,000,000 cubic teet per day, it might naturally be inferred that a well at 100 pounds pressure would give only one-fifth much, or only 3,000,000 cubic feet, thereore the 260 wells now in the Murrysville

than from 10 at 500 pounds. But it will require a much larger pipe to carry the same quantity of gas at 100 pounds than it would

It is reasonable to suppose, and it is undeniably correct, that the reservoir will not be exhausted nearly so rapidly when the rock pressure and flow pressure decrease; that is, that the exhaustion is arrested, and

roceeds more slowly.

Therefore, if a pipe is laid large enough to carry the same quantity of gas at low pressure as was carried under high pressure the supply will remain as great, and be of longer continuance.

ANOTHER DECIDED ADVANTAGE

in having large pipes under low pressure Is that the waste will be so much less through leakage. Recognizing these facts, all the natural gas companies, or the principal ones, at least, are now laying large pipes as fast as they can. They will increase the life of the gas fields to a very great extent.

I have spoken of this point in previous articles. I also called attention to the great amount of leakage in the mains conveying the gas to the city. It is almost certain that one-half the gas which comes out of the wells is lost by leakage in pipe joints during the long carriage to the city. In addition to putting down larger pipes, the Philadelphia Company is now devising a method for securing the joints of the old lines more perfectly. These changes will give as much gas, if not more, without making it necessary to drill new high-pressure wells for the present.

Another important factor in prolonging the period during which Pittsburg will

have natural gas is the practice of economy in its use. Although there is not so mu waste now as there was three years ago, still probably one-half of the gas drawn from the mains by manufactories is lost through imperfect methods of using it, and careless handling by employes. Although

THE WASTE IS NOT NOW SO GREAT as it was three or four years ago, it is still very great. "It is estimated," says Joseph Weeks in the official natural gas report before alluded to, "that in the past four years Pittsburg has consumed and wasted enough gas, in one way and another, to have lasted ten times as long if it had been judiciously produced and burned."

In spite of the attempts on the part of the gas companies to enforce economy in use in the mills and manufactories, there is still entirely too much wasted, as will readily be seen by observing the mill stacks still belching forth flames. The gas should go into the furnace at a low pressure and be entirely nsumed in the turnsce, and none of it be allowed to escape into the stack. This has been known for some years, but the theory has not been strictly applied.

Under the system of furnishing gas for domestic service by contract instead of by meter there has been large and hurtful waste. Many families use all the gas they bustion are imperfect. The grate fires suitsole for coal are not always suited to burn gas economically. One gas company official said that the grate fires should be abolished altogether and stoves substituted, as by that means all the heat would be radiated into the room, instead of three-fourths of it going up the chimney as it does in a grate

HOW TO GAIN HEAT.

But stoves are disagreeable to many persons, and are not likely so be generally adopted. An open grate, however, can be so arranged as to throw out four times as much heat with less than half the gas now used. This can be done by placing an asbestos back wall in the grate at such an angle as to throw nearly all the heat into noon. It has been tried with great success. Compelling all consumers to use meters | tions.

private families. The mill owners now find that the service pipes in their establishments are not large enough for low pressure, and when they put in enlarged pipes they will have enough gas, but not under such high pressure as to drive it through the furnace and into the stacks.

The enlargement of pipes and the enforcement of economics must prolong the life of the present fields to a considerable extent.

Then, as has been shown, there are several new fields or rather extensions of the

with no apparent diminution in rock pressure, flow pressure, or volume. It was not fully realized then that one well in a large territory

MIGHT FLOW FOR YEARS,

MIGHT FLOW FOR YEARS,

MIGHT FLOW FOR YEARS,

A NOTABLE STRIKE MADE, extending the Hickory field ten miles further. This was at Amity, where the Wheeling Natural Gas Company has just brought in a well with 800 pounds rock pressure and 550 pounds flow pressure. Extensions like this may be expected in different directions on the old fields until their final limits are reached.

pressure lying near the city, which may possibly be used, but which would scarcely pay to develop because of the great expense in laying large pipes, but which might be connected with other fields and be made to

The final conclusions then are: First.—That the developed resources of the natural gas fields are rapidly diminishing as the drafts upon them increase and accumulate.

Second—That by the laying of large pipes, carrying low pressure, and the enforcement of reasonably economy in the use of gas, the life of the fi-lds case be materially prolonged.

Third—That the extensions of old fields give much receive.

Third—That the extensions of old fields give much promise.

Fourth—That not the slightest alarm need be felt that the supply will fall short of what is needed for at least two or three years more; and that by within that time the discoveries of new fields, the unexpected extension of old fields and the greater experience gained in producing, carrying and using the gas may be such as to make the supply last much longer.

Fifth—Very emphatically, neither this nor the next is the last year for natural gas in Pitteburg and vicinity.

C. T. DAWSON.

NO FUN FOR THE DOGS. The Antics of a Number of Canloes-They Grab at Carcasses in Front of a

Butcher Shop, Then Yelp

and Run Away. ST. PAUL., MIN., November 24 .- A dog was observed to twitch suddenly, then yelp and run away, just as he was passing the butcher shop of Wiel & Vuckel, on Seventh street, Thursday. Presently another dog meandered along that way and took occasion to smell at the careass of the hog that was hung outside the shop. At the moment his nose touched the carcass he shot backward as if sent that way by the toe of a boot, recovered himself quickly, and ran away yelping vigorously. A third dog came along, smelt of the careass, and went heels over head across the walk into the gutter, where he quivered a moment, then sprang to his feet and ran away howling.

Quite a crowd of people was soon attracted by the strange gymnastics of the passing dogs, but all were content to stand quietly by and be amused at the way the canines were getting fooled on that hog. Nobody understood what was the matter, and all seemed to be overcome by a sort of superstition and willingness that the dogs

should do all the investigating.

One dog was ahead of another, and the hind one became jealous of the one ahead, and rushed with all his might between him and the carcass, took first a snap, with a growl at the outside canine, and then a snap without a growl at the carcass. Result—two astonished dogs went sailing out into exhausted?" he replied:

"We now look to the Bellevernon field.

It is evident that, no matter how far north the Murrysville field is extended, we will still find gas in great quantities. Every turkey at long range. Another dog thought he was a coward and proposed to make him ashamed of himself, so the brave dog took first a sneaking look at the people about, to estimate his chances of getting kicked, and then opening his mouth wide enough to envelop half of the bird, made a bold rush for it. For a moment there was a limp dog hanging to the turkey, then the cur sud-denly came to, and his body began flying about the turkey like a chicken's during the process of neck-wringing, while he yelled as if mad

A butcher standing by got excited at the way the dog hung to the turkey, and forgetting all about the previous scenes, rushed in headlong to save the bird. The butcher went to grass with a dull thud, and then it began to dawn upon the people what was the matter. An investigation disclosed the fact that an are wire was touching the iron posts upon which the carcasses of the turkeys hung, so that the meats were all heavily charged with electricity.

MAHONE'S LAST FIGHT.

Demanding That His Candidate for Postmaster of Richmond be Appointed.

RICHMOND, VA., November 24. - Sahone is making his last fight now on the postmastership of Richmond. His candidate is S. Blair Morris, who was his main organizer in Richmond, and was therefore a bitter enemy of the straightout element. Mr. John S. Grubbs, another applicant, was the choice of Hon. John S. Wise, and was the cause of the bitter language used by Mr. Wise to the President, he claiming that the President had promised him to appoint Mr. Grubbs.

The third applicant is Judge Thomas S. Atkins, formerly Judge of the Hustings Court, and the man who sentenced the murderer Cluverius. Atkins has the strongest backing among the citizens, and is a native-born Republican.

RUINED BY HIS SON'S WILDNESS. Marcus Brown's Bad Boy Skips Out and

Cannot be Found. PETECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, November 24 .- The failure of Marcus Brown, the shirt manufacturer of 40 White street, was due to the speculation of his son, Harry Brown. Samuel Brown, Mr. Brown's nephew, a member of the firm, which was dissolved on November 1, was found to-day at the office examining the books. He said that Harry's losses of the firm's money were pretty large-they would

Harry le t town Thursday last, as soon as his irregularities became known, and he has not been seen since by any of his friends. Nothing is known of his wherenbouts.

THEY QUARRELED AT CARDS.

One Was Murdered and the Other Had : Narrow Escape From Lynching.

FOSTORIA, O., November 24.-Reuben Gardner fatally stabbed Lafavette Fronts at West Millgrove, a small place near here, last night. A quarrel arose over a game of cards. Fronts died in a few minutes after the knife was plunged into his side.

Gardiner's speedy removal to the county jail at Bowling Green stopped the talk of

MRS. SOUTHWORTH IN PRISON.

The Avenger Has Recovered From Her Attack of Nervous Prestration. NEW YORK, November 24 .- Mrs. Hannah

Southworth, who shot and killed Stephen L. Pettus, had a good night's rest and was able to eat quite a hearty breakfast. Since

MONDAY.

NOVEMBER

STANLEY WAS SICK.

trated-Discoveries of the Greatest

Importance - The Fate

of Traiters.

Wanyakori besides the Wanyaruwamba Waninja, until at last we came to a chu whose cross dominated a Christian settlem

sue a Challenge and a Warning.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATUR.

cause of the trouble, they say, is due to the non-compliance of the man-

THURMAN'S DAUGHTER DIVORCED.

Mrs. Coles Secures a Divorce From Her

Husband, a U. S. Officer.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

nearly a year Mrs. Mary Thurman Coles,

youngest daughter of Judge Allen G. Thur-

man, has resided at San Diego.

Court, asking for a divorce from her hus-

The couple were married at Washington,

16 years ago, when Mrs. Coles was only

TROUBLE IN THE LEAD TRUST.

Have Resigned.

Trouble on an Ocean Steamer.

Sr. Louis, November 24 .- It is reported

marriage yows and ceased provide for his wife. The divorce pro

complaint is neglect.

The principal charge in her

SAN DIEGO, CAL., November 24 .- For

ment on the Karagwe.

A Very Unenviable Task Ahead for the New Speaker of the House.

THE MINORITY TO MAKE A FIGHT For the Purpose of Preserving the Right

to Filibuster Awhile. HOW THEY CAN GO ABOUT THE WORK.

A Statistical Report to be Rade by the Censu Bureau in a Hurry.

The Democratic members of the House now in Washington, headed by Mr. Mills, are bustly at work outlining the part each is to take on the opening of Congress in order to keep in use the rules of the last Congress as long as possible. Filibustering is to be kept up at the risk of raising a veritable row. The Census Bureau will make its report on statistics of population as soon as possible, in order to give the Republican party all advantages that may

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1 WASHINGTON, November 24 .- It is very evident from the movements and expressions of the Southern Democratic members of Congress who are in the city, and who lead the Democratic side of the House, that it is not their purpose to abandon without a vigorous struggle the advantages which For 26 Days He Was Completely Prosthey would derive from the privilege of dilatory motions if the rules in force during the last Congress are not disturbed. They are clamorous for the enforcement of the old rules. They say little to the general public, but while the Republicans are absorbed with the Speakership, they are buttonholing Democratic members as they

public, but while the Republicans are absorbed with the Speakership, they are buttonholing Democratic members as they arrive, explaining the situation, allotting the part that each must play, and arranging, with such method as they can, to resist the abolition of the right to filibuster—in other words, of the right to filibuster—in other words, of the right of the minority to rule.

GETTING IN HIS WORK.

Roger Q. Mills is the busiest member in this work. He is a buildozer by nature, and as filibustering is but another name for buildozing, he is in his element when laying his plans for a fight against the elimination from the rules of the House of a law of procedure that is not tolerated by any other parliament of the civilized world. Mr. Mills has had sundry meetings at his rooms of members from his own section, who are still imbued with the old spirit which prompted them to rule in Congress, right or wrong, by fair or foul means. The proposition is for a fight to the death, and at all hazards against any attempt to curtail the right to filibuster.

No matter who is elected Speaker, it is expected and certain that he will, with the first word he utters, declare against the maintenance of the custom by which a new House proceed under general parliamentary law previous to the adoption of rules.

THE CRITICAL MOMENT.

It is at this juncture that Mr. Mills and his associates must get in their work, for that declaration once made final the chance for their success is greatly lessend. They will appeal from this decision. On the appeal them to rule in Congress, right or consequence of the custom by which a new House proceed under general parliamentary law previous to the adoption of rules.

THE CRITICAL MOMENT.

It is at this juncture that Mr. Mills and his associates must get in their work, for that declaration once made final the chance for their success is greatly lessend. They will appeal from this decision. On the appeal them to fall plans of Noongers, the salt was of the point of death from a dready linear trans

will filibuster against a vote on the motion The debate on the appeal will go on. After enough has been said, a motion will be made to lay the appeal on the table. As such a motion is not debatable, Mr. Mills and his circle of able obstructionists will fall back on motions to adjourn or to take a recess, and other dilatory motions, and keep up this monotonous bit of aggravating war-fare until the Speaker takes the bulldozers by the horns, so to speak, and refuses to recognize any of them for further obstruc-

CHANCE FOR A BOW. As movements to adjourn or to take a recess are always in order, provided some other business intervenes between each motion, a refusal to recognize a member to make one of these motions will be an ex-treme procedure, and Mr. Mills and his riends will rause a fine row in case of such blindness and dealness on the part of the Speaker. Just how far they will carry their obstruction they probably cannot themselves now estimate. Their present consultations are for the purpose of looking up every trick of the parliamentary trade, arranging the parts each is to play in the serio-comedy, and pledging nerve and backbone to carry

the scheme to the end according to pro-When the Republicans have carried their point—as they will if they do not make a woful mistake in their choice of a Speaker— the next fight will occur when the Committee on Rules reports a new code of proce-dure, which of course will embody

A CLEAR DEFINITION of the rights of the filibuster, the crank, and the professional objector, whose only means to gain notoriety is by unremitting repeti-tion, pairot-like of the words "I object," on occasions when unanimous consent is de-sired for the introduction, consideration or passage of a motion or measure. Again Mills, the Breckenridges, McMillin, "Kil-gore, of Texas," and the rest of them will exhaust their mind and ingenuity to defeat the new rules or to modify the anti-filibus-tering clause which they will certainly con-How long they can continue the will probably be known only when it is ended. There is not only a possibility of a very long contest, but of a regular row be fore the end is reached. Much depends on the Sneaker.

One thing which, it is asserted by will hamper the action of the Southern fili-busters is the fact that Speaker Carlisle once ruled that each House was the creator of its own rules, and that until it adopted rules it must proceed under general parliamentary law.

CARLISLE'S MOUTH WILL BE CLOSED on this question, but Mills and the others leclare frankly that they care nothing for Carlisle's attitude, that they never agreed with him, and that they propose to fight to the last inch of ground. While they are not publishing their plans, they have flung down the challenge, and the Republican candidates for Speaker know just what a iery trial the lucky man will have to endure There is more than one candidate who, if put in position to go through that fiery trial, will be exceedingly lucky if he is not hauled

A CALL FOR HASTE.

that the local representatives of the National Lead Trust have resigned their trusteeships, The Census Bureau to Hurry Up Its and that developments respecting the con-dition of the trust are likely to follow which will be very interesting. It is also said that the trustee at Cincinnati has taken Statistical Report - Benefits Expected From It for the Republiens Party Very Soos.

LIGHTNER.

(PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT,) WASHINGTON, November, 24,-One of the things that the Cansus Bureau proposes to do promptly is to finish the report of the statistics of population at the carliest possible moment. This is not only desirable on account of the work itself, but also that the Fifty-First Congress may have an oppor-tunity before its expiration on the 4th of

REALLY A REPUBLIC.

March, 1891, to reapportion, on the basis of population discovered by the new census, the Congressional representation of the various States, that it may take effect previous to the Presidental election of 1892. This is highly important to the Republican party, as it is well known that several of the invulnerable Democratic States have decreased largely in their population, while many of the strong Republican States have greatly increased. The New Government of Brazil Has Been Enthusiastically

ACCEPTED BY THE WHOLE PEOPLE.

Interference From Germany or Any Other Foreign Power Will

NOT BE TOLERATED WITHOUT A FIGHT.

many of the strong Republican States have greatly increased.

It is probable that if each State had in 1884 cast only that number of electoral votes to which it would have been entitled according to the basis of representation fixed by law, Blaine, and not Cleveland, would have been President, so generally had the population of the Southern States either decreased or remained stationary, while that of the Republican States had either greatly increased or remained stationary in the years intervening between the taking of the census of 1880 and the Presidental election of 1884. The Ruropean Monarchs Will be Busy Watching Their Own Subjects.

Minister Valente has received authentic It is expected that the new census will crease the chances of Republican rule in ingress, though its effect in this respect information from Brasil that the Republic has been accepted by all the provinces and may be to some extent counteracted by gerrymandering in Republican States whose Legislatures may happen to be Democratic when the State is redistricted. The imblessed by the Church. This, he says, assures a united front against any attempt at foreign interference. Dom Pedro is exportant effect, however, will be on the Presidental election, as almost undoubtedly the representation in answavering Republican States will be considerably increased, and in no State decreased, while in some Democratic States it will be decreased, in other control of the con pected to arrive at Lisbon in a few days.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—Senor Valente, the Brazilian Minister, this afternoon received the following important cable-gram, which shows that the Republic has been accepted by all the provinces of

others left as it is, and in only a lew in-stances increased in any important degree. This conclusion is reached from a compari-son of the votes for President in 1880, 1884 RIO DE JANEIRO, November 24. I inform you that all the provinces have sig-nified their adherence to the Republic and Pro-risional Government without any resistance or protest. The Government has extended the right and 1888. At any rate, the Republican Fifty-first Congress will try to dispose of the protest. The Government has extended the right to vote to all citizens, except only those unable to read or write. The Archbishon, head of the Church in Brazil, has conferred to-day his solemn hemediction upon the Government and the Republic.

RUY BARBOZA,

Minister of Finance.

In reply to a suggestion that cable dis-

LONDON, November 24,-Mr. Marston DANGER OF A DIVISION # has received a letter from Henry M. Stanof Brazil into three parts, Minister Valente said that the telegram received to-day was a complete refutation of all such reports. It showed that Brazil was united and that the ley dated South End Victoria Nyanza, September 3, from which the following extracts showed that Brazil was united and that the sentiment of every province was in favor of a Republic. It was not pleasing news to most of the countries of Europe, the Minister said, to hear that a monarchy had quietly and without bloodshed become a Republic.

It might set the people there to thinking about Republics. Doubtless the other monarches would like to sen a reaction and would like to put obstacles in the way of a Republic.

of a Republic.

It was the will of the people of Brazil, however, that a Republic should be established. It was accomplished without any bloodshed or commotion, because the time

bloodshed or commotion, because the time was ripe for it.

The people were tolerant in religion and politics, and this prepared the way for the change. The Government had never attempted to interfere, and everyone was perfectly free to express his view. When in Brazil last June the Minister had heard two members of the House rise and hail the coming of the Republic.

GOOD FEELING ALL AROUND. The movement had gone on fortifying and fructifying until every one was ready for it. The Emperor, Dom Pedro, knew of the movement, and had said he would retire if it were for the good of the country. The Minister would not say that the Emperor was pleased with the notification that he was to be deposed, but he was sure that he bore no one say ill will for the measures which had been taken. Dom Pedro would not countenance any movement looking to his forcible replacement on the throne.

"There is one thing in the telegram in addition to the fact that all the provinces, without chieston, have approved the prowithout objection, have approved the pro-visional Government that is very import-ant," said Mr. Valente, "and that is that blessed the new Governmen t. That is a blessed the new Government. That is a very powerful support. You see, in Brazil, while every one is free to worship his own religion, the Roman Catholic church is the church of the State, just as the established church is endowed by England. The fact that the Church has accepted the change in Government shows, that it is the will of and we knew we had reached the outskirts of

Mr. Mackinnon, the Chairman of the Emin relief committee, has also received a letter from Stanley. It is dated August 5, and was written at Katuero, an Arab settle-THE WHOLE PEOPLE WILL NEVER SURRENDER.

Baltimore Green Glass Bottle Blowers Is-BALTIMORE, November 24 .- The green

and there is no opposition. The priests had nothing to do with politics, and they are naturally conservative and friendly to monarchistic principles. They had acquired their privileges under a monarchy and did not desire a change. Republics are not friendly to the establishment of any church, as they belleve that each church should be supported by its own congregation.

"So, when the church tormally recognizes the Republic, it shows that it is convinced that it is the will of the whole people, that all the provinces favor it, and that there is glass bottle blowers of this city who have been on a strike since last September are out with a statement of their grievances. The all the provinces favor it, and that there is

utacturers with the apprentice regulation adopted by the Eastern and Western divisions of the bottle blowers. The Eastern manufacturers also decline to start factories no hope of a restoration."

Continuing, the Minister said that if other countries sought to interfere, they would aid instead of harm the Republic. Germany would like to have a South American Empire, and he had seen it stated that these were 200 000 Germans in South until the employes accept a reduction of 25 per cent in wages and allow the full control of the apprentice regulation. The address that there were 200,000 Germans in South-ern Brasil. That number might not be too large if it included those of German descent, but those Germans did not wish to be under the control of the Home Government. They oncludes as follows;

We challenge any one to show us any trade that has been as liberal to the apprentice question as the green glass bottle blowers. There is no trade that can make such a showing on this question. There is one apprentice to less than four journeymen at the present time, yet we are asked to give those 16 firms inflimited control of the apprentice question. Now we propose to not only protect the American man, fellow workmen, and citizen, against the greedy and grasping manufacturer, and, in the present warfare now waged against the green glass bottle blowers by the 16 firms, we do honestly and firmly notify them that we will hover surrender to them until such time as they are willing to grant to us such terms as have already been conceded by their competitors in the green bottle business. were free to leave the country, and he was sure that they would, if asked, say that they were happier than they were in Germany.

WILL TOLERATE NO INTERFERENCE. Any attempt at interference on the part of an outside nation would strengthen the country and make every Brazilian rise up in her defense. The people would not per-mit any intermeddling with their domestic

Speaking of the statements that the revo bearing of the satements that the Princess, and to the emancipation of the slaves, Mr. Valente and both statements were untrue. The Republic was not brought about by hostility to any man, nor any set of men, but because the people believed that a Republic was for the good of the country.

THE EXILED EMPEROR

Is Expected to Arrive in Europe Some Tim Shortly after arriving here she This Week. filed a petition in the Superior LONDON, November 24.-It is that Dom Pedro, the deposed Emperor of Brazil, will arrive here about the end of the band, Lieutenant William S. Coles, now in command of the United States steamer

month, and that after remaining here eight or ten days, he will go to Cannes. EMIN PASHA'S STORY

Will Contain a Great Amount of Very Ex

a girl. The complainant alleges that Lieutenant Coles soon forgot his marriage yows and ceased to citing History. BERLIN, November 24 .- The letter which ings were kept secret until to-day, when the decree was issued. Dr. Schweinfurth has received from Emir Pasha is dated "Mission Station Ussambrio Victoria Nyanus, August 28." Emin expresses the hope that he will soon be able to give an account of the military revolutio The Trustees at Cincinnati and St. Louis the imprisonment of himself and Jeppson a Dufile; the arrival of the Mahdists at Lade Duffie; the arrival of the Mahdists at Lado; the capture and destruction of Redjar; the massacre of the soldiers and officers sent against the Mahdists; the departure from Wadelai and flight to Tunguru; the Mahdists attack on Duffie and their complete defeat; the final union with Stanley, and the highly interesting march, geographically and otherwise, from the Albert Nyanza. on what is believed to be good authority

Died From His Injuries. QUEENSTOWN, November 24. - The Matthew Lavery, who was so terribly Cunard Line steamer Etruria, from Liver-pool for New York, is delayed here by a fog. njured by falling three stories upon a pile of brick at the Westinghouse Electric build-ing on Garrison alley, died at the Homeo-pathic Hospital last evening. Coroner McDowell will hold an inquest at 11 A. N. There was trouble on board the steamer, owing to the union men refusing to sail with the non-union men. The union men were imprisoned for a day.

THEIR PLANS UPSET.

HELENA, MONT., November allure of the Senate to organize yes.

owing to the absence of eight Deme

members, has had the effect of disarran, A

all plans for electing two Republic Senators and sending them with cer-tificates from the Espathican Secre-tary of State at Washington. The Democrats are not much better off, but he

have not regarded the question of the Sen-atorship as being of the first importance. So far all the Democratic Senatorial appl-rants have kept in the background, and their entire effort has been to see that the Silver Bow members secured the seats to

which they were elected.

The result of the two policies has

that while the Democrat representatives present a solid front, the bolting Republicans are split up into factions, and not a few in private conversation condemn the action of Auditor Kinney in ordering the Bepublicant

MAY BE INNOCENT.

Female Detective Trying to Save a Man

Condemned to be Hanged-Another Man Reported to Have Con-

found Himself the

NEW YORK, November 25.—Jadge Moore, when for the third time he sentenced John Greenwald to be hanged, said in sub-

certainty on this point was shared by but

idea that the prisoner was innerent of this crime and was being made the

when hope seemed to have deserted him, unnerved the condemned man, and for several minutes he sat in dark recesses of his prison chamber, sobbing like a child. Suddenly springing from his seat, and looking earnestly through his tears at the good woman who had brought cheer to him in his darkest hours, he raised his hands dramatically and said in broken English: "As God is my indee. I may have been a third but."

FALLING WALLS

Kill One Philadelphia Fireman and Injure

Others, While More Were Blinded

by Barning Popper and Mus-

tard-A Financial Loss

af \$250,000.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24 .- Follow

ing the damaging fire of last evening, which

destroyed the drygoods storehouse of Sharp-less Bros., another configgration, more de-structive in its character and accompanied

o'clock this morning in the wholesale

grocery house of Januey & Andrews, Nos.

tion.

The firemen worked for over an hour, and thought they had the fire well under control, when flames suddenly burst out, and the four upper stories were soon completely gutted. The burning pepper and mustari sent up fumes which interfered considerably with the work of the firemen, and five the property of the firemen, and five the property of the firemen.

bly with the work of the firemen, and five of them are now in the hospital under treatment for partial blindness caused by the pepper getting into their eyes.

The burning building far overtopped the others in the vicinity, and at about 5 o'clock, when the wall fell, sight firemen, who were fighting the flames from the roof of a building in the rear of 115 Market street, were caught by the debris. James McCuen, foreman of No. 4 suffered a fracture of the skull and other injuries and died while being carried to the hospital. The other seven men were quicker in getting away and were only slightly injured, one of them having an arm broken. The dead fireman was a widower. He leaves two obildren. The aggregate loss is estimated at nearly \$250,000.

POWDERLY A VERY TIRED MAN.

He Thinks the Farmers' Alliance Will Amal

gamate With the K. of L.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24. - Gen

eral Master Workman T. V. Powderly

General Secretary John W. Hayes, an

Member of the Executive Board A. W.

Wright arrived at the Windsor Hetel this

we had a very successful assembly, a there is one thing that is particularly gra fying, and that is the books of the gener office were thrown open to all who want to see them, and thereby we have effectual

Sauntors, West to Can One-The Democrata Agree to a Divisio of the Honora.

Necessary Attention Paid to Threats Made Against Attorneys.

And the Large Sturds of Police to be Trebied, if Feund

county officers to prevent the assaulmation of lawyers or Judge in the Cronin case. Extra guards are to be on duty during the numming up by the lawyers. Rumora over-heard by the police have led to this step.

CRICAGO, November M. - Sheriff Matagus considering plans to limit the attendance at the Crouin trial while the attorneys are making their final arguments. His reason for doing so is not a welfish one. He is

bers from Silver Bow. Kinney, in a morning paper, pronounces the story a canard.

When the committee from the Republican bolters calls on Governor Toole, tomorrow, to inform him that the House of Representatives is ready for business they will not be recognized in their alleged official capacity. There is good ground for the assertion that when they return to the body which sent them, and report the result, that two members, and probably three, will favor the Republicans going up to the Court House and answering to roll call.

The Republican caucus sat last evening, the object being to agree upon one Senatorial candidate, and then make an offer to the Democrats that each side be allowed a Senator. This will not be successful, as the Democrats that each side be allowed a Senator. This will not be successful, as the Democrats will not yield a single point in what they believe to be their rights. As the matter stands now, everything is blocked, and as the Democratic Senators will not take the eath until the House question is settled, it will be seen the only way out of it is for some one to back down.

viest epithets they could command. Their subsequent conversation revealed the fact that the men had referred to Mr. Mills and Mr. Hypes, and they were discussing it cold blood the possibility of either or bell gentlemen, being assassinated in the cour room. In fact, one of them clearly intimated that both attorneys would be she down before they could address final argaments to the jury.

THE PRECAUTIONS TAKER. stance, that he never had had any doubt of his guilt of the murder of Lyman S. Weeks, The same feeling of colicemen on every bench man day,
when the speeches are begun it is not
ikely that the number of officers on gu
will be doubled or trabled, as the exigen few people. Among those possessed with the idea that the prisoner was innocent of

this crime and was being made the scapegost of a gang of cut throats was Mrs. E. N. Bingham, a female detective. When Greenwald, thrice condemued and apparently friendless, was taken back to his cell it was also who went to him and whispered of hope. She said to him frankly: "John, I believe you are mnocent of his murder, and if you will help me I will try to solve the mystery which surrounds the case, and means to have destined you for the gallows."

This evidence of friendship at a time when home assured in have destined by

TRUSTS TURNED DOWN. line Hundred Corporations Enociced Out in

Missouri-The Western Ass Frees and Westinghouse Bloctrie Company Among-the Sufferers.

and said in broken Regilsh: "As God is my judge, I may have been a thief, but I am not a murderer."

A local paper prints this morning the result of Mrs. Bingham's discoveries. This includes the confession of an accomplice in the burglary, Frederick Christian, who was outside the house, heard the fatal shot, knows Greenwald had no pistel, and declares that Paul Krouse, who was inside, confessed firing the shot later, while asleep in Christian's room. Sr. Louis, November 24.—The charter of 700 Missouri corporations and 200 fees perporations doing business in Missiave been revoked by Secretary of S revoked, at least half have already on

Louis Stamping Company, owned to gressman Neidringhaus; Simmons ware Company, Citisens Cable Company, St. Louis Coffin Company, St. Louis Gompany, Standard Bagging pany, Union Elevator Company, and of lesser note.

DESPERATE PIGHT WITH AN BAGUE. An Indiana Man Finds the National Bird a

Tough Contomer. GREENSBURG, IND., November 34.-

The Cornner received a telegr

HEADINGOFF MURDER

Precautions Taken to Prevent the Shooting of Judge or Lawyers

THREE CENTS

IN THE FAMOUS CRONIN TRUL.

SHERIPP MATSON TO AVOID A CROWD,

Precautions have been taken by city and

for doing so is not a selfish one. He is merely consulting the wishes of Judge Me-Concell and all the attorneys, and as the same time he is keeping in mind the fact that threats have repeatedly and beldly been made against the lives of both Mr. Hynes and Mr. Mills. Even Judge Longenenter has not escaped in this particular.

The threats have been made by all sorts of people, and in all sorts of piaces. All first the lawyers were inclined to pay no attention to them. They continued to trent the subject in this way antil one day a calman visited the State's Alterney's office and

Which he overheard between two Irishmen in a saloun on State street. He overheard the larger of the pair say, after talking at great length about the conduct of the Cronin case: "What has been done by the fellows in Chicago?" The reply was in effect that arrangements had been made to take care of the big lawyer, and that "the little man would be looked out for later."

In referring to the attorneys they used the vilest epithets they could command. Their subsequent conversation revealed the fact

Neither Mr. Mills nor Mr. Hyons was in-

Lesurer, for refusing to comply with the provisions of the anti-trust law. Of the Sen to exist. The Secretary of State said to-

121 and 123 Market street. The building is six stories high, and the fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combus-

the drustore of Thomas Williams here is mammoth gray eagle. Its presence be same about after one of the most despure fights a man ever had. A few days Frank Eggerman was riding als road some miles fram town when if Eggerman could not get away, as measured, could not for a long the any advantage. At last he successfully the bird down and choice to the could be also be als death. Eggerman's nose is also off, and his whole face looks like a r His clothing was completely rules

afternoon from Atlanta, Gu., where the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor had been in session. Mr. Powderly said this evening: "I am tired, I can tell you; we had a very successful assembly, and 0:30 P. M. yesterday, stating that Whismore, the wife of a well